

## OUR SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

Per S. S. Mariposa, San Francisco,  
March 9, 1889.

## President Harrison Inaugurated.

President Harrison was inaugurated with imposing ceremonies, which, despite the unpropitious weather, were witnessed by vast throngs of spectators from all sections of the Union and the four quarters of the earth. Since the foundation of the republic the arrangements for the ceremonies attendant upon the inauguration of the President have been under the direction of the Senate, which, unlike the executive branch of the Government and the House, never cease to exist. It is in fact the connecting link in the chain of succession. The ceremonies of inauguration began with the organization of the Senate by the installation of Vice-President Morton. President Harrison was then escorted to the stand erected for the purpose, where Chief Justice Fuller administered the oath of office, and the President delivered his inaugural address.

He spoke in no hesitating tones on protection, and his reference to the international policy is in language which cannot be mistaken. The procession was a fine one, though it would have been better appreciated and enjoyed if the weather had been favorable. The inaugural ball, however, made amends for the shortcomings of the day and was a picture of fairyland. The decorations were beautiful, the ladies' costumes exquisite, and their fair faces were radiant with smiles or beamed with satisfaction. Harrison's reception was an enthusiastic one, and one that will be long remembered.

Mr. Harrison hopes every one will be convinced that in all his appointments his only aim is to find men of ability best qualified to fill the stations to which they are invited and not to minister to divisions or take sides in any State, but to unite all sides in a patriotic and vigorous administration.

General Harrison appears inclined to do so differently from Cleveland as possible. He rode the whole length of Pennsylvania avenue in an open buggy, and walked down the avenue a mile where the promenaders were thickest.

The New Cabinet.  
The following nominations to Cabinet offices were sent to the Senate by the President:

James G. Blaine of Maine, Secretary of State.  
William Windom of Minnesota, Secretary of the Treasury.

Redfield Proctor of Vermont, Secretary of War.  
B. F. Tracy of New York, Secretary of the Navy.

W. H. H. Miller of Indiana, Attorney-General.  
J. W. Noble of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior.

Jeremiah Rusk of Wisconsin, Secretary of Agriculture.  
John W. Wadsworth of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-General.

The Senate confirmed the nominations at once.

The selections are criticised mainly because no recognition is given the Pacific Coast. Southern men are also complaining because no man representing that section distinctively has been selected. General Noble's fitness to discharge the duties of Secretary of the Interior is recognized by everybody and Missouri people say no better selection could have been made; but Missouri is not classed as a Southern State, and Californians hoped that some man thoroughly familiar with every question concerning the public domain, railroad land grants and irrigation, such as Mr. Swift would have been, would be selected. In all the comment and criticism of the Cabinet, it was conceded that the selections were the personal choice of the President, and being such his selections were admirable. Every element composing the Republican party is represented.

Harrison stated that he would have been much pleased to appoint to his Cabinet a member from California. He early requested the people of the Pacific Slope to unite upon two or three names from which he might select, but they neglected to do this until quite late. Finally, when they did present some names, they stated specifically that no positions would be acceptable except the Interior Department or the Attorney-Generalship. Already occupants for these two offices had been settled upon or narrowed down to a couple of names from other States, and it was impossible to accommodate the coast. This is why the Pacific Slope is not represented in the Cabinet, as Harrison had hoped and expected for some time.

Senator Stewart said: "The way the Pacific Coast goes after office is just the way a hog swims. It cuts its own throat. If the Pacific Coast has no Cabinet office it is the people's own fault. If they could not agree upon a candidate how could they expect the President to? I am not personally acquainted with all the members of the Cabinet. Those whom I do know are able men; the others have good reputations for ability, and I anticipate fair treatment for Pacific Coast interests."

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ability, and I anticipate fair treatment for Pacific Coast interests."

## The Inaugural Address.

General Harrison made no special reference to the Hawaiian Islands in his inaugural, but he referred generally to American interests in the Pacific. He declares in unmistakable terms that American privileges and American agreements in Samoa will be maintained, and that "we will respect the just rights of the citizens of other nations and exact a like treatment for our own." This is a fair and timely warning to Germany that there will be no hesitation or backdown on the part of this country in the dispute that has arisen. President Harrison undoubtedly speaks the sentiments of the vast majority of American citizens on this question, and he will be backed up in his policy by the whole force of the nation.

On Panama his declarations are not less decided. He announces the Monroe doctrine in plain language, and lays down the principle that this country will expect the European governments to preserve the same principle of non-interference in the affairs of this continent that America practices toward Europe.

The following extracts are of most interest to Hawaiians:

## "THE NATURALIZATION LAWS"

Should be so amended as to make inquiry into character and good disposition of persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching. Our existing laws have been in their administration unimpressive and often unintelligible in form. We accept a man as a citizen without any knowledge of his fitness, and he assumes the duties of a citizen without any knowledge as to what they are. The privileges of American citizenship are so great and its duties so grave that we may well insist upon a good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship and a good knowledge by him of our institutions. We should not cease to be hospitable to immigration, but we should cease to be careless as to the character of it. There are men of all races, even the best, whose coming is necessarily a burden upon our public revenues or threat to social order. These should be identified and excluded."

## THE SURPLUS.

"While the Treasury surplus is not the greatest evil confronting the country, it is a serious evil. Our revenue should be ample to meet the ordinary annual demands upon our Treasury with a sufficient margin for those extraordinary but scarcely less imperative demands which arise now and then. The expenditure should always be made with economy and only upon public necessity. Profligacy and favoritism in public expenditures are criminal. There is nothing in the condition of our country or our people to suggest that anything presently necessary to public prosperity, security or honor should be unduly postponed. It will be the duty of Congress wisely to forecast and estimate these extraordinary demands, and having added them to our ordinary expenditures, so to adjust our revenue laws that no considerable annual surplus will remain. We are fortunately able to apply to the redemption of the public debt any small or unforeseen excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our income below our necessary expenditures with the resulting choice between another change of our revenue laws and an increase of the public debt. It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect that necessary reduction in our revenues without breaking down our protective tariff or seriously injuring any domestic industry."

## SAMOA WILL BE PROTECTED.

"It must not be assumed, however, that our interests are so exclusively American that our entire inattention to any events that may transpire elsewhere can be taken for granted. Our citizens, domiciled for purposes of trade in all countries and in many of the islands of the sea, demand, and will have our adequate care in their personal and commercial rights. The necessities of our navy require convenient coaling stations and dock and harbor privileges. These and other trading privileges we will feel free to obtain only by means that do not in any degree partake of coercion, however feeble the government from which we ask such concessions; but, having obtained them by fair methods and for purposes entirely consistent with the most friendly disposition toward all other powers, our consent will be necessary to any modification or impairment of the concession. We shall neither fail to respect the flag of any friendly nation or the just rights of its citizens, nor to exact like treatment of our own. Calamity, justice and consideration should characterize our diplomacy. The offices of intelligent diplomacy or friendly arbitration in proper cases, should be adequate to the peaceful adjustment of all international difficulties. By such methods we will make our contribution to the world's peace, which no nation values more highly, and avoid the opprobrium which must necessarily fall upon a nation that ruthlessly breaks it."

## HANDS OFF PANAMA.

"We have happily maintained a policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs. We have been only interested spectators of their contention in diplomacy and in war, and ready to use our friendly

offices to promote peace, but never obtruding our advice and never attempting unfairly to coin the distresses of other powers into commercial advantages to ourselves. We have a just right to expect our European policy to be the American policy of European courts. It is so manifestly incompatible with those precautions for our peace and safety which all great powers habitually observe and enforce in matters affecting them, that a shorter water way between our eastern and western seaboard should be dominated by any European government, that we may confidently expect that such a purpose will not be entertained by any friendly power. We shall in the future, as in the past, use every endeavor to maintain and enlarge our friendly relations with all great powers; but they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subject to dangers of hostile observation or environment. We have not sought to dominate or absorb any of our weaker neighbors, but rather aid and encourage them to establish a free and stable government, resting upon consent of the people. We have a clear right to expect, therefore, that no European government will seek to establish colonial dependencies upon the territory of these independent American states. That which the sense of justice restrains us from seeking, they may be reasonably expected willingly to forego."

## THE NAVY.

"The construction of a sufficient number of modern war ships and their necessary armament should progress as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. The spirit, courage and skill of our naval officers and seamen have many times in our history given to weak ships and inefficient guns a rating greatly beyond that of our naval list. That they will again do so upon occasion I do not doubt, but they ought not by premeditation or neglect be left to risks and exigencies of unequal combat."

## AMERICAN STEAMSHIPS.

"We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines and the exchange of commerce. The demand of the states is for reliable and rapid means of communication, and until these are provided the development of our trade with states lying south of us is impossible."

## LEMON JUICE.

Lemonade made from the juice of the lemon is, according to the People's Friend, one of the best and safest drinks for any person, whether in health or not. It is suitable for all stomach diseases, excellent in sickness, in cases of jaundice, gravel, liver complaints, inflammation of the bowels, and fevers. It is a specific against worms and skin complaints. The pips crushed may be used with water and sugar and taken as a drink. Lemon juice is the best anti-scorbutic remedy known. It not only cures this disease, but prevents it. Sailors make daily use of it for this purpose. I advise every one to rub their gums with lemon juice to keep them in a healthy condition. The hands and nails are also kept clean, white, soft, and supple by the daily use of lemon instead of soap. It also prevents chilblains. Lemon is used in intermittent fevers, mixed with strong hot, black coffee, without sugar. Neuralgia may be cured by rubbing the part affected with a cut lemon. It is valuable also to cure warts, and to destroy dandruff on the head by rubbing the roots of the hair with it. It will alleviate and finally cure coughs and colds, and heal diseased lungs, if taken hot on going to bed at night. Its uses are manifold, and the more we employ it internally and externally the better we shall find ourselves. Lemon juice, according to a writer in Good Health, is anti-scorbutic, useful in removing tartar from the teeth, anti-febrile, etc. A doctor in Rome is trying it experimentally in malarial fevers with great success, and thinks it will in time supersede quinine.—[Cor. Ex.]

Congress has appropriated \$300,000 for the expenses of the Congress of American nations, to assemble at Washington next autumn, from which great benefits to commerce are anticipated. This sum will be expended in the entertainment of the delegates who will be, for the time, the guests of the government. The proceedings of the Congress will be printed in both Spanish and English so that they may be circulated in this country and Central and South America. This Congress, it will be recalled, is to discuss the important question of a common silver dollar for all American nations, and also a plan for unifying the customs regulations of the Spanish American Republics, Brazil and the United States.

Marshal von Moltke, on March 8th, completed his seventieth year of active service in the Prussian army. The anniversary was to be kept with much ceremony. The late Emperor, William I., was the only person in this century who has yet celebrated it, as Field Marshal von Wrangle, who lived long enough, retired from active service before the seventy years expired.

Soapstone reduced to a fine powder and mixed with oil is said to be the best possible preservative for wood. It is also an effective preservative from rust when used upon metals, and as a protection to stone work of any kind it has no equal. It is largely used in China for the protection of obelisks, etc.

## MICRONESIAN MATTERS.

[Communicated.]

The Spanish occupation of the Caroline Islands does not seem to meet with universal approval. The Diario de Manila objects to the useless expense, \$300,000 annually, with no income whatever from the islands. No attempt has been made by the Spanish authorities to develop the resources of the country. Building materials and food supplies are taken to Ponape at heavy cost. The Spanish priests now at Ponape seem to be no more aggressive than the officials are enterprising. The Amercio de Manila urges greater activity in proselytizing; but the feeble band of American missionaries, now still further reduced by the departure of Miss Fletcher and Mr. Rand, seem to be not only holding their ground, but making positive advances into new districts not before occupied. The Spanish steamer makes the quarterly trip from Manila to Ponape, and return, in about twelve days, each way. From Manila there is regular communication three times a week with Hongkong. Passengers are two nights at sea, and pay \$50 a ticket.

The German trading firm, at whose instance the government took possession of the Marshall Islands, had agreed to meet the expenses of administration. The heavy taxes now levied on the poor savages may possibly add something to the income of the firm after their official expenses are met. The German currency is the standard and Kalakaua dollars are at a heavy discount. The Rhenish Missionary Society has been asked to occupy the islands, and if this is done it would hardly be good policy for the American Board to continue its large outlays for the Christianization of the islanders. If the German Government should require all instruction to be given in the German language, as the French have made their language the school language in the Marquesas, such a regulation would still further increase the undesirability of any conflict or rivalry with German interests.

A vessel passed through the Gilbert group getting signatures from the traders and others to a petition to the German Government to occupy that group. In that case the government might invite some Catholic missionary organization to occupy that group, though the traders prefer Evangelical missionaries whose aim is to uplift the people to a higher place of living, while the Catholic priests prefer to keep the people in the old state of ignorance and degradation. If England does not object any more strongly than in the case of Samoa, Germany will soon seize the Gilbert group. German occupation is a menace to American interests in the growing commerce of the Pacific.

## MONEY IN LITTLE THINGS.

The rubber tip at the end of lead pencils has yielded \$20,000. Upward of £2,000 a year was made by the inventor of the common needle threader.

The inventor of the roller-skates made over £200,000, notwithstanding the fact that his patent had nearly expired before its value was ascertained.

A large fortune has been reaped by a miner who invented a metal rivet or eyelet at each end of the mouth of coat and trousers pockets to resist the strain caused by the carriage of pieces of ore and heavy tools.

The gimlet-pointed screw has produced more wealth than most silver mines, and the American who first thought of putting copper tips to children's shoes is as well off as if his father had left him £400,000 in United States bonds.

As large a sum as was ever obtained for any invention was enjoyed by the inventor of the inverted glass bell to hang over gas to protect ceilings from being blackened, and a scarcely less lucrative patent was that for simply putting emery powder on cloth.

In a recent legal action it transpired in evidence that the inventor of the metal plates used to protect soles and heels of boots and shoes from wear sold upward of 12,000,000 plates in 1879, and in 1887 the number reached 143,000,000, producing realized profits of \$250,000.—[Baltimore Herald.]

A club of twenty Baltimore dandies is going to "do" Europe this summer without relatives or chaperonage. As they are all good French and German scholars, have well-filled pocket books and lots of independence, their trip will probably be a success. On their return they will write and publish a book of twenty chapters—one by each member—descriptive of their travels and their opinion of European life.

Over 70,000,000 pairs of suspenders were made in the United States last year. That would give every man at least two pairs, and it looks queer to see some men going around with a piece of clothesline girted about them.

The corner-stone of a hotel for women has recently been laid in London. It is proposed to allow the occupants to do their own cooking and housework, and the rent of the rooms will vary from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per week.

London omnibuses are now lighted by gas. The electric light was tried, but failed, being too uncertain.

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- Terms Cash.** This is an important point in all business transactions. In taking up again the business set forth above it is planned to conduct it on a cash basis as strictly as possible, though accounts for prompt monthly settlements will be allowed.
- Monthly Settlements.** Orders from unknown parties on the other islands must be accompanied with cash or responsible city reference.
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Respectfully submitted,

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